

REMARKS

Claims 2, 7-18 and 20-33 are pending in the instant application and have been rejected. Claims 2, 21, 30, 32 and 33 have been amended, and new Claims 34 and 35 are submitted for consideration by the Examiner.

Applicants appreciate the courtesies extended by the Examiner during an telephonic interview held on July 26, 2006. The substance of the interview will be set forth in the Interview Summary Report.

The rejection of Claims 2, 7-18 and 20-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lauterbach (U.S.P.N. 4,614,674) or JP-11116889, is respectfully traversed. A machine translation of JP '889 is attached hereto.

None of the prior art references disclose, teach or suggest that the claimed compounds can be used for curing epoxy functional compounds. None of the prior art references disclose, teach or suggest removing all or part of the conventional curing agents and replacing such conventional curing agents with the claimed acrylate curing agents (e.g., in order to satisfy the instant "substantially free of" or "consisting essentially of" claim language). None of the prior art references disclose, teach or suggest the advantages that can be achieved by using the claimed curing agents and such advantages can be achieved by a system that is substantially free of conventional curing agents.

JP '889 discloses using a laser to heat a polyethylene based matrix containing laser absorbing particles such as particulate silicate, epoxy and methylacrylate. JP '889 does not disclose metal acrylates. JP '899 does not disclose, suggest or teach a formulation containing epoxy particles and methylacrylate particles. Hence there is no inherent interaction between an epoxy and a methyacrylate.

USPN '674 discloses using a metal complex along with a wax as a flattening agent. A skilled person in this art would not equate a flattening agent with an epoxy curing agent. Further the curing agent employed by USPN '674 (i.e., carboxyl-terminated polyesters) is an acid functional curing agent. Such acid functional curing agents teach away from the instant acrylate curing agents. The disclosure of USPN '674 does not suggest removing the carboxyl-terminated polyester curing agent along with its function (e.g., M.P.E.P. 2111.03). If the required polyester was removed from USPN '674 such would be expected to adversely affect, if not eliminate, the utility of USPN 674's invention.

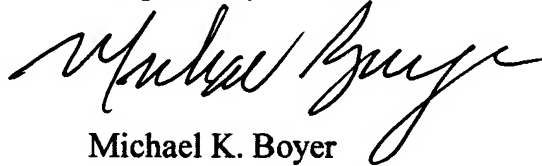
None of the references disclose the aspects recited in the dependent claims such as the specific epoxy compounds, complexing agents such as titanates, reinforcing materials, among other limitations.

For these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the applied references cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness and, therefore, request withdrawal of these rejections.

Please find attached hereto a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement. Applicants respectfully request consideration of the references cited thereon. Please also find attached hereto a Request for a Continued Examination transmittal.

Should there be any fee due in connection with this application, please charge the same to Deposit Account No. 15-0680 (ORSCHELN MANAGEMENT CO.). Should the Examiner deem that any further action on the part of Applicants would advance prosecution, the Examiner is invited to telephone Applicants' attorney.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Encl.: Machine Translation of JP '889

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RCE Transmittal

Information Disclosure Statement